

# bulletin





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## THE REFUGEE PROBLEM IN GREECE

By Harry N. Howard

### Significance of the Problem

Among the grave troubles of a much-troubled land is the problem of the Greek refugees. More than 400,000 of these unfortunate people have had to flee their homes, farms, and villages because of the guerrilla warfare which has afflicted Greece. Indeed, although the ultimate purpose of the Greek guerrillas, as exemplified in the proclamation of a so-called "free Government" on December 24, 1947, is the overthrow of the Greek Government and the establishment of a Communist regime in Greece, the immediate purpose has been to disrupt Greek economy as much as possible and to prevent either economic recovery or the development of political stability within Greece. The primary success thus far achieved has been the dislocation of the rural population of Epirus, Macedonia, and Western Thrace, with the result that thousands of people in northern Greece have been driven from their homes to seek refuge in the more protected towns and cities. The development of such a serious problem in a small country like Greece, which went through the tragic experiences of the war and underwent a German, Italian, and Bulgarian occupation and saw its economic system well-nigh wrecked, has added greatly to the burden of postwar reconstruction.

### The Development of the Refugee Problem

By the time the United Nations Commission of Investigation Concerning Greek Frontier Incidents had arrived in Greece in January 1947, there were already 18,900 refugees from guerrilla-infested areas, and that body received evidence concerning the burning and looting of villages.<sup>1</sup> By June 1947, however, the number of refugees had grown to 120,000, and by October 1947 the figure had increased to 285,000.

In his address to the Political and Security

Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations on September 29, 1947, the Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, Constantine Tsaldaris, who noted the guerrilla attempt to overthrow the constitutional Government of Greece and expressed his gratitude for Anglo-American assistance, stated that each day's delay in reaching a solution of the Greek question aided the neighbors of Greece who were threatening Greek independence and "brought further death and terror in the Greek countryside from whose farms 250,000 refugees had already fled to the cities."<sup>2</sup>

That the problem of the refugees was extremely serious was recognized in the fall of 1947, although its basic implications in Greek economic and political life were not fully realized at the time of the organization of the American Mission for Aid to Greece. Thus, in the first report on assistance to Greece, dated September 30, 1947, it was pointed out that the magnitude of the relief problem in Greece was evident from the fact that out of a total population of 7,500,000 people, 1,400,000 were indigents. The report went on to say:<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *The United Nations and the Problem of Greece*. Department of State publication 2909.

<sup>2</sup> U. N. doc. A/C.1/SR.63, pp. 1-3; *The General Assembly and the Problem of Greece*, Department of State BULLETIN Supplement, Dec. 7, 1947, p. 1110. See also the statement of Mr. Manullsky, of the Ukraine, on Oct. 3, 1947, in which he challenged the Tsaldaris estimate and charged that some 29,000 refugees had gathered from the southern Peloponnesus to flee "Rightist" bands near Athens and Piraeus. A/C.1/SR/85, p. 3. Mr. Manullsky's figures came from an EAM memorandum submitted to the Commission of Investigation Concerning Greek Frontier Incidents (S/AC.4/56/Annex 8).

<sup>3</sup> *1st Report to Congress on Assistance to Greece and Turkey for the Period Ended September 30, 1947*, p. 8. Department of State publication 2957.

"The relief problem has been made more acute by the guerrilla warfare, which has impeded and reduced grain collections and has caused an influx of refugees into urban areas in the north of Greece, thus over-taxing distribution facilities and housing to the detriment of public health. . . ."

In the fall of 1947 the problem had grown much more extensive, for in an effort to prevent forcible recruiting and seizure of food and other supplies by the guerrillas, the Greek National Army was compelled to evacuate entire villages, principally in northern and central Greece. During October 1947 the number of refugees was estimated at 300,000, and it was expected that the figure might reach 500,000 by December 1, 1947. The Greek Government estimated that the cost of caring for the refugees would run to approximately 265,000,000 drachmas during the fiscal year, or about 10 percent of the Greek budget. A request was made for an additional \$15,000,000 of United States foreign relief program funds to help meet the problem. Moreover, in view of the feeling that a solution of this increasingly serious problem should be worked out, on November 8 the Deputy Premier ordered the Greek National Army to cease forcible evacuation activities.

The agricultural situation deteriorated further in November 1947, since some 400,000 people, mostly farmers, had now fled from mountain villages or villages on the fringes of the mountains. It was noted that about 25 percent of the cereal crops could not be harvested because of guerrilla activity, while some harvested crops were taken by the guerrillas. Moreover, about 40 percent of the potato crop appeared lost for similar reasons, and a considerable amount of the livestock was also lost.

By the middle of January 1948 the number of refugees had reached the significant figure of about 420,000, of whom some 200,000 were in Macedonia, 53,000 in Thrace, 15,000 in Epirus, 150,000 in central Greece, and about 9,000 in the Peloponnesus and the Greek islands. The second report<sup>4</sup> on assistance to Greece declared:

"The chief success of the guerrilla forces has

<sup>4</sup> *Second Report to Congress on Assistance to Greece and Turkey for the Period Ended December 31, 1947*, p. 5. Department of State publication 3035.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 14.

been in the dislocation of the rural population in northern Greece (Epirus, Macedonia, and Thrace), although there has been sporadic guerrilla activity in the other parts of Greece. Frequent attacks during recent months have furnished conscripts for the guerrillas and driven the inhabitants of this region from their farms and villages to refuge in the urban centers. By the end of the year the estimated number of refugees exceeded 420,000 and the population of the northern cities had swollen beyond the capacity of permanent and emergency housing facilities. The creation of such chaos and the exploitation of the attendant misery are among the considered objectives of the guerrillas."

It was also indicated that the evacuation of their farms and villages by these unfortunate people had not been foreseen by the American Mission for Aid to Greece at the time of the inauguration of its program and financial care was not, therefore, envisaged. Nevertheless, the problem constituted a heavy drain on the Greek budget, and the existence of the problem contributed very substantially to national unrest and concern for the future. Moreover, the report stated that "the effect of such dislocations upon the available food supplies has been twofold: not only are the refugees no longer self-supporting but the benefit to others of their productive effort is lost."<sup>5</sup> The effect upon the social, mental, and moral well-being of the refugees could also certainly be noted.

Since the Government budget of 265,000,000,000 drachmas was based on caring for only some 285,000 refugees, it became necessary for the Government to seek A.M.A.G. assistance to meet a new budget of 366,000,000,000 drachmas for relief of an average of 400,000 refugees until June 30, 1948. Based on a daily average of only 1,500 drachmas from December 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, the budget is to provide for housing, health and medical care, clothing, repatriation, heating, agricultural relief, and other items.

#### Care of the Refugees

To care for the refugees in the 34 refugee centers, it has been necessary to use various public buildings and schools as emergency shelters and housing. The relief and reconstruction divisions of the American Mission for Aid to Greece have worked in close cooperation with the Greek Gov-

ernment to meet this problem, and efforts have been made to obtain relief supplies from American surpluses in Europe, including tents, cots, blankets, and other equipment, purchased under surplus-property credits extended to the Government of Greece.\*

In addition, of course, the existence of a huge body of refugees in various parts of Greece has created a severe health problem in crowded urban centers such as Athens and Salonika. The American Mission, in cooperation with the Greek Government, has done a considerable amount of work to solve this problem, and the population is being immunized against smallpox and typhus, and periodic disinfections have been administered. Al-

though progress has been made, the problem is a large one, and the health situation in northern Greece has deteriorated; overcrowding, lack of sanitary facilities, failure to apply DDT and proper immunization measures, insufficient food and a general breakdown in distribution have produced this situation among the refugees from the guerrillas in this region.

In the end, solution of the refugee problem depends upon attainment of security along the Greek frontiers, liquidation of guerrilla warfare, the economic reconstruction and rehabilitation of Greece in all its aspects, and the development of political stability.

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\* *Ibid.*, p. 33.

<sup>7</sup> Printed materials may be secured in the United States from the International Documents Service. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York City. Other materials (mimeographed or processed documents) may be consulted at certain designated libraries in the United States.

## THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

### Discussion of the Palestine Problem in the Security Council

#### STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR WARREN R. AUSTIN<sup>1</sup>

U.S. Representative in the Security Council

The Security Council is now confronted with the complex problem of Palestine as presented to us in the General Assembly recommendation of November 29, 1947, and the two reports from the Palestine Commission. The Council now has before it a number of important questions concerning Palestine for which it must endeavor to find an answer; the situation does not permit any further delay.

The problem has been before the United Nations as a matter of special concern since April 2, 1947. The United States, as a member of the United Nations, has supported since that date those United Nations procedures which we considered most adapted to obtaining a broad and impartial expression of world opinion on the problem which would result in a just and workable solution commending itself to the mandatory power and to the people of Palestine.<sup>2</sup>

As a result of the recommendations of the General Assembly of November 29, 1947, Palestine is now before several of the principal bodies of the United Nations for various types of action under the Charter. The United States as a member of the United Nations and of those bodies will continue to deal with the question of Palestine as a member of the United Nations in conjunction with other members. United States policy will not be unilateral. It will conform to and be in support of United Nations action on Palestine.

While we are discussing the problem of Palestine it is of first importance to the future of the United Nations that the precedent to be established by the action taken in this case be in full accord with the terms of the Charter under which we operate. The interpretation of the terms of

the Charter given in the Palestine issue will seriously affect the future action of the United Nations in other cases.

Let us turn now to the first and most important document before us, namely, the General Assembly resolution of November 29.<sup>3</sup> The recommendations of the General Assembly have great moral force which applies to all members regardless of the views they hold or the votes which they may have cast on any particular recommendation. Similarly, the Security Council, although not bound under the Charter to accept and carry out General Assembly recommendations, is nevertheless expected to give great weight to them.

Attempts to frustrate the General Assembly's recommendation by the threat or use of force, or by incitement to force, on the part of the states or people outside Palestine are contrary to the Charter. You may recall that when the Representative of the United States expressed the views of my Government to the General Assembly on the Palestine question on October 11, 1947, he said we assumed that there would be Charter observance. The life of this union depends upon obedience to the law. If any member should violate its obligations to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force, the Security Council itself must act.

The recommendation of the General Assembly makes three separate requests of the Security Council. The first—(a)—is that the Council "take the necessary measures as provided for in the plan for its implementation". To determine what these measures are, it is necessary to turn to the plan itself. It will be seen that these are: (1) to give guidance to the Palestine Commission; (2) to take such action as the Security Council may deem proper with respect to either the Jewish or the Arab State if by April 1, 1948, a provisional council of government cannot be selected for that State, or, if selected, cannot carry out its functions; (3) to issue such instructions to the Commission as the Security Council may consider necessary; (4) to receive and consider periodic progress reports,

<sup>1</sup> Made on Feb. 24, 1948, and released to the press in Washington by the Department of State and in New York by the U.S. Mission to the United Nations on the same date.

<sup>2</sup> See *The United States and the United Nations: Report by the President to the Congress for the Year 1947*, pp. 42-57, 164-187. Department of State publication 3024.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 164.

<sup>4</sup> *BULLETIN* of Oct. 19, 1947, p. 761.

special reports, and the final report of the Palestine Commission; (5) to give sympathetic consideration to the application for membership in the United Nations made by either the Arab or the Jewish State when a certain stage in the plan has been achieved.

We believe it is clear that the Security Council can undertake the above-mentioned measures. It is further clear from the terms of the resolution of November 29, 1947, that the Palestine Commission is bound by whatever instructions the Council gives to it pursuant to the Assembly's requests.

We come now to the two following requests of the General Assembly as set forth in the resolution of November 29. These invoke the wide peace-keeping powers of the Security Council under the Charter. Request (b) in the resolution asks the Security Council to consider whether the situation in Palestine during the transitional period constitutes a threat to the peace.

The third request of the General Assembly—(c)—asks that "the Security Council determine as a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, in accordance with Article 39 of the Charter, any attempt to alter by force the settlement envisaged by this resolution".

I am sure that every member of this body is deeply concerned with the tragic events which have taken place in Palestine since last November 29. Our hearts are saddened by the internecine hostilities, the interracial strife, the interreligious conflict, which in these past three months have stained the soil of the Holy Land with the blood of Briton, Jew, and Arab. If these conditions continue this Council must consider whether or not the situation in Palestine is a threat to international peace. The Council would have to do this even if the resolution of November 29 had never been written, because under the Charter it must take steps "to prevent or remove any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression".

In considering whether or not the situation in Palestine is a threat to international peace, the Security Council should consult with the United Kingdom which as Mandatory Power is responsible for the protection of Palestine and the maintenance of internal order therein.

Requests (b) and (c) of the Assembly's resolution, mentioned above, raise constitutional questions of the Security Council's powers under the Charter. What are the powers of the Security Council?

The Security Council is given the responsibility under the Charter to "determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression". If it makes such a determination with respect to the situation in Palestine, the Council is required by the Charter to act. Its finding and subsequent action might arise either in connection with incursions into Palestine from

the outside or from such internal disorder as would itself constitute a threat to international peace.

If the Council finds that a threat to the peace or breach of the peace exists, the Charter authorizes it to follow various lines of action. It is empowered to make recommendations, or to take "provisional measures" under article 40, or to impose economic and other nonmilitary sanctions under article 41, or to take military measures under article 42. The Council is required to follow one or more of these lines of action. It may pursue these lines of action in any sequence it deems proper.

Although the Security Council is empowered to use, and would normally attempt to use, measures short of armed force to maintain the peace, it is authorized under the Charter to use armed force if it considers other measures inadequate. A finding by the Security Council that a danger to peace exists places all members of the United Nations, regardless of their views, under obligation to assist the Council in maintaining peace. If the Security Council should decide that it is necessary to use armed force to maintain international peace in connection with Palestine, the United States would be ready to consult under the Charter with a view to such action as may be necessary to maintain international peace. Such consultation would be required in view of the fact that agreement has not yet been reached making armed forces available to the Security Council under the terms of article 43 of the Charter.

The Security Council is authorized to take forceful measures with respect to Palestine to remove a threat to international peace. The Charter of the United Nations does not empower the Security Council to enforce a political settlement whether it is pursuant to a recommendation of the General Assembly or of the Council itself.

What this means is this: The Council under the Charter can take action to prevent aggression against Palestine from outside. The Council by these same powers can take action to prevent a threat to international peace and security from inside Palestine. But this action must be directed solely to the maintenance of international peace. The Council's action, in other words, is directed to keeping the peace and not to enforcing partition.

The United States Government believes that the first of the three requests made by the General Assembly to the Security Council under its resolution of November 29, 1947, can properly be complied with by the Council. With respect to the second and third requests of the Assembly's resolution—requests (b) and (c)—the Council must act, if necessary, to preserve international peace and security or to curb and reject aggression as provided for in the Charter.

We come now to the second of the documents before us, namely, the First Monthly Report of

the Palestine Commission to the Security Council dated February 2, 1948.<sup>5</sup> It reflects the seriousness and the diligence with which the Commission has addressed itself to its difficult task in the course of its 26 meetings in January. The report contains a useful and practical analysis of the tasks set for the Commission by the General Assembly and lists the significant dates which constitute the framework of implementation. Two elements in the report are deeply disturbing to my Delegation. The first is the refusal of the Arab Higher Committee to designate representatives to consult with the Commission. The other is the continued deterioration of the situation in Palestine. The report shows the need for continued negotiations by the Commission with the Mandatory Power, and with representatives of the Jewish and Arab communities of Palestine, if the Commission is to proceed with its task.

My Delegation believes that, with respect to this first report, the Security Council might wish to inform itself of the situation to determine what guidance or instructions it might usefully give to the Palestine Commission. To that end, we suggest that the Security Council itself consult at once, by means of a committee, with the Palestine Commission, the Mandatory Power, and the representatives of the communities of Palestine.

The third document before us is the First Special Report of the Palestine Commission to the Security Council on the problem of security, dated February 16, 1948.<sup>6</sup> This report contains an appraisal by the Commission of the security situation in Palestine as well as the Commission's estimate on the security situation which it believes can be expected upon the termination of the mandate. This special report on security does not allege that a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression has occurred in Palestine. It reports facts which, if accepted or substantiated by the Security Council, would appear to lead to the conclusion that a threat to international peace is present in that situation. With this special report before it, the Security Council must, in our opinion, look into the matter immediately to determine whether such a danger exists.

The report looks ahead to what it considers will happen in the future and clearly implies that a threat to the peace and a breach of the peace will occur if the Commission continues its effort to carry out the Assembly's resolution. Perhaps the most emphatic illustration is found at page 18, VIII, "Conclusion", subparagraph 5:

"It is the considered view of the Commission that the security forces of the Mandatory Power, which at the present time prevent the situation from deteriorating completely into open warfare

on an organized basis, must be replaced by an adequate non-Palestinian force which will assist law-abiding elements in both the Arab and Jewish communities, organized under the general direction of the Commission, in maintaining order and security in Palestine, and thereby enabling the Commission to carry out the recommendations of the General Assembly. Otherwise, the period immediately following the termination of the Mandate will be a period of uncontrolled, widespread strife and bloodshed in Palestine, including the City of Jerusalem. This would be a catastrophic conclusion to an era of international concern for that territory."

The Commission has reached the conclusion that it cannot fulfil its functions under the General Assembly resolution unless armed forces are provided to the Commission by the Security Council. In its final conclusion it refers to "that effective assistance without which, it is firmly convinced, it cannot discharge the great responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly".

The three documents before us raise the broad question of the action which the Security Council should now take with respect to Palestine. The United States believes that such action should be of two kinds. In the first place, the Security Council should go immediately into the question of the maintenance or restoration of international peace. The information which is officially before us, as well as unofficial reports from Palestine, indicates that a major security problem is involved. In our view there is no question either about the Security Council's obligations or about its powers to deal with dangers to the peace. The second type of action should be directed toward giving effect to the recommendation of the General Assembly with the full use of, but within the limitations of, the powers of the Security Council under the Charter. While taking necessary measures to maintain international peace, the Security Council should make every effort to get an agreement on the basis of the General Assembly recommendation for the underlying political difficulty. For this purpose the Security Council should begin at once its consultations with the Palestine Commission, the Mandatory Power, and representatives of the principal communities of Palestine. These consultations should, we suggest, be held in New York in order that the Council itself may be kept closely advised at all stages.

Although we do not wish to place specific resolutions before the Council at this early stage of the discussion, I believe we should have in mind the desirability of the following specific steps which the Council might take at once: (a) to accept the tasks which the General Assembly asked the Security Council to accept in its recommendation of November 29, 1947, on Palestine, subject to the authority of the Security Council under the Charter; (b) to establish a committee of the Council,

<sup>5</sup> U.N. doc. A/AC. 21/7, Jan. 29, 1948.

<sup>6</sup> U.N. doc. A/AC. 21/9, Feb. 16, 1948.

comprising the five permanent members, to look at once into the question of the possible threats to international peace arising in connection with the Palestine situation and to consult with the Palestine Commission, the Mandatory Power, and representatives of the principal communities of Palestine concerning the implementation of the General Assembly recommendation; (c) to call upon all governments and peoples, particularly in and around Palestine, to take all possible action

to prevent or reduce the disorders now occurring in Palestine.

There is no reason to believe that the Security Council will find this problem any less difficult than others have found it. But there is also no reason for excessive pessimism merely because the question is complicated and involves violence. The responsibilities of the Security Council in this situation are great. We feel confident that all of the members are ready for the Council to address itself at once to its task.

#### U.S. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION<sup>1</sup>

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

Having received the resolution of the General Assembly of 29 November 1947, on Palestine, and having received from the United Nations Palestine Commission its First Monthly Report, and its First Special Report on the Problem of Security in Palestine;

Resolves:

1. To accept, subject to the authority of the Security Council under the Charter, the requests addressed by the General Assembly to it in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of the General Assembly Resolution of 29 November 1947;

2. To establish a committee of the Security Council comprising the five permanent members of the Council whose functions will be:

(a) To inform the Security Council regarding the situation with respect to Palestine and to make recommendations to it regarding the

guidance and instructions which the Council might usefully give to the Palestine Commission;

(b) To consider whether the situation with respect to Palestine constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and to report its conclusions as a matter of urgency to the Council, together with any recommendations for action by the Security Council which it considers appropriate;

(c) To consult with the Palestine Commission, the Mandatory Power, and Representatives of the principal communities of Palestine concerning the implementation of the General Assembly recommendation of 29 November 1947.

*Appeals* to all Governments and peoples, particularly in and around Palestine, to take all possible action to prevent or reduce such disorders as are now occurring in Palestine.

#### Need for Elections in Korea

#### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE INTERIM COMMITTEE<sup>1</sup>

WHEREAS the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, accompanied by the Assistant-Secretary-General, consulted the Interim Committee on the following questions:

"1. Is it open to or incumbent upon the Commission, under the terms of the General Assembly resolutions of 14 November 1947,<sup>2</sup> and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the programme as outlined in resolution II in that part of Korea which is occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America?

2. If not,

(a) Should the Commission observe the election of Korean representatives to take part in the consideration of the Korean question, as outlined in resolution I of 14 November 1947, provided that it has determined that elections can be held in a free atmosphere? and

(b) Should the Commission consider such

other measures as may be possible and advisable with a view to the attainment of its objectives?"

The Interim Committee,

Bearing in mind the views expressed by the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea;

Deeming it necessary that the programme set forth in the General Assembly resolutions of 14 November 1947 be carried out and as a necessary step therein that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea proceed with the observance of elections in all Korea, and if that is impossible, in as much of Korea as is accessible to it; and

<sup>1</sup> U.N. doc. S/685, Feb. 25, 1948. Submitted by the Representative of the United States at the 255th meeting of the Security Council.

<sup>2</sup> U.N. Doc. A/AC.18/31. U.S. draft resolution, which was adopted on Feb. 26, 1948.

<sup>3</sup> BULLETIN of Nov. 30, 1947, p. 1031.

Considering it important that the elections be held to choose representatives of the Korean people with whom the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea may consult regarding the prompt attainment of freedom and independence of the Korean people, which representatives, constituting a National Assembly, may establish a National Government of Korea;

## FOREIGN AID AND RECONSTRUCTION

### Request for Continuing Aid to Greece and Turkey

#### LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press February 26]  
*February 28, 1948.*

When the Nazis were still unconquered and Japanese power in the Pacific had not yet been broken, the cooperation that had been engendered among the peoples of the world by their realization of mutual danger led us to hope that, following the successful termination of hostilities, we could expect a period in which the community of nations would work together with good-will and understanding for the common objective of universal peace. Many of the countries which had undergone the ravages of enemy occupation, or which had made sacrifices for the allied cause according to their capabilities, looked forward to the opportunity of pursuing, in peace, their national rehabilitation and democratic development. Unfortunately, events have not justified these hopes.

Greece and Turkey were among those countries which had hoped to be able to face their problems of postwar readjustment with the assurance that, as long as their policies did not encroach upon the rightful interests of other countries, they would be free and even encouraged to reestablish their national life on a peacetime footing, thereby contributing to the early return of normal international relationships. However, hostilities had barely ceased before a concerted campaign against both Greece and Turkey was inaugurated in neighboring countries. The purpose of this campaign was clearly to undermine the territorial integrity and political independence of Greece and Turkey which would deprive the peoples of these countries of the very liberties which they had struggled so hard during the war years to retain.

Turkey has been under constant pressure to

<sup>1</sup> Arthur H. Vandenberg. Identical letter was sent on Feb. 26, 1948, to Joseph W. Martin, Speaker of the House. Attached to the letters was a copy of the draft bill.

#### *Resolves*

That in its view it is incumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, under the terms of the General Assembly resolution of 14 November 1947, and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the programme as outlined in Resolution II, in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission.

grant military bases in the Straits to a foreign power and to cede to that same power Turkish territory in the Kars-Ardahan region. The northern neighbors of Greece have furnished moral and material support to the Greek communist guerrillas who are attempting to overthrow the legal Greek Government and establish the dictatorship of a foreign-inspired minority. This support is being continued in the face of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations last October.

In the circumstances it has been necessary for Turkey, in the interest of her national security, to maintain a large military establishment which constitutes a severe drain on her economy but which cannot be further reduced without destroying the confidence of the Turkish people in their ability to resist aggression. The conditions are even more critical in Greece, where, as the result of enemy destruction, no extensive rehabilitation was possible within the meager resources of the shattered Greek economy which the Germans left behind as a heritage when they withdrew.

The Congress is well aware, I am sure, that, since the liberation of Greece in 1944, several friendly countries have assisted in efforts to restore Greek economic stability, and that large sums have been expended to this end by the British Government, by UNRRA, and by the United States. These efforts have not been unavailing. Without them, I am convinced, Greece would not today be a sovereign nation. They have not, however, accomplished what might have been hoped, primarily because the hostile forces determined to deprive Greece of her sovereignty have, with foreign assistance, intensified their efforts to spread chaos and disintegration.

The importance of assisting Greece and Turkey to maintain their status as free and sovereign na-

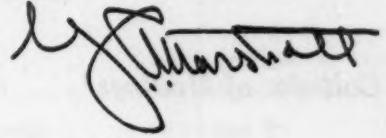
tions, not only as it affects the security of the United States, but also as it relates to the orderly evolution of international peace within the framework of the United Nations, was recognized last year when the Congress approved the request of the President for authorization, under Public Law 75, to extend aid in the sum of \$400,000,000 to these two countries. As a result of that Congressional decision, both Greece and Turkey have been strengthened by the knowledge that the United States was willing to help them resist pressure from beyond their borders. Both have been successful in their efforts to retain their territorial integrity and political independence.

The President, in his second quarterly report on Assistance to Greece and Turkey submitted to the Congress on February 16, reviewed the progress made under this program and stated that additional aid would be sought.<sup>2</sup> I am now requesting the Congress to amend Public Law 75, authorizing the appropriation of an additional \$275,000,000 to allow the United States to continue financial assistance to Greece and Turkey and a draft bill which will accomplish this purpose is attached. I am advised by the Director of the Budget that the proposed legislation is in accordance with the program of the President. The funds requested are intended for military assistance required by Greece and Turkey, and are exclusive of any economic assistance which will be provided under the European Recovery Program, if that program is authorized by the Congress. The urgency of prompt action by the Congress is emphasized by the necessity for maintaining unbroken the supply lines from this country which support the Greek armed forces now in the field combating the guerrillas. Additional funds are required for the Greek program by April 1 if this flow is to be maintained.

The totalitarian groups whose aggressive aims have thus far been frustrated by the continued existence of a free Greece and a free Turkey are convinced that time will play into their hands; their leaders state with assurance that the United States will soon tire of giving aid to far-off Mediterranean countries, and that eventually they will be able to take over by default. It is my belief, however, that the Congress and the American people are unwilling to abandon the Greek and Turkish people at a time when a foundation is being laid which will enable them to stand their own ground without outside aid. It is in my judgment definitely in our self-interest as a nation and consistent with the principles of the United Nations Charter, to help these free people retain their freedom. A world in which it is possible for indirect aggression to deprive nations of their inherent right to pursue their peaceful national existence would be a world completely devoid of

the ideals which the American people have so recently fought to preserve.

Faithfully yours,



## A BILL

To amend the Act approved May 22, 1947, entitled "An Act to provide for assistance to Greece and Turkey".

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (2) of Section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide assistance to Greece and Turkey," approved May 22, 1947 (61 Stat. 103), be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:*

"(2) by detailing to the United States Missions to Greece or Turkey under this Act, or to the governments of those countries in implementation of the purposes of this Act, any persons in the employ of the Government of the United States; and while so detailed, any such persons shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his rights and privileges as such, an officer or employee of the Government of the United States and of the department or agency from which detailed. Traveling expenses of such personnel to and from the place of detail shall be paid by the Government of the United States. Such personnel, and personnel detailed pursuant to paragraph 3 of this section, may receive such station allowances or additional allowances as the President may prescribe; and payments of such allowances heretofore made are hereby validated.

Civilian personnel who are citizens of the United States detailed or appointed pursuant to this Act to perform functions under this Act outside the continental limits of the United States shall be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which shall make a report thereof to the detailing or appointing authority as soon as possible: *Provided, however,* That they may assume their posts and perform their functions after preliminary investigation and clearance by the Department of State."

SEC. 2. Paragraph (3) of Section 1 of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(3) by detailing to the United States Missions to Greece or Turkey under this Act, or to the gov-

(Continued on page 319)

<sup>2</sup> Department of State publication 3085.

# INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

## Calendar of Meetings<sup>1</sup>

<b>Adjourned During Month of February</b>		<b>1948</b>
ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization): First Session of Statistics Division.	Montreal . . . . .	Jan. 13-Feb. 4
WHO (World Health Organization): Fifth Session of Interim Commission . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Jan. 22-Feb. 7
Expert Committee on Tuberculosis . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Feb. 17-Feb. 22
CEEC (Committee on European Economic Co-operation): European Manpower Conference.	Rome . . . . .	Jan. 26-Feb. 9
Meeting of Special Committee to Make Recommendations for the Co-ordination of Safety Activities in Fields of Aviation, Meteorology, Shipping and Telecommunications.	London . . . . .	Jan. 27-Feb. 6
International Wheat Council: Special Session . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	Jan. 28-Feb. 26
IUBS (International Union of Biological Sciences): Executive Committee .	Geneva . . . . .	Feb. 2-3
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization): Sixth Session of Executive Board.	Paris . . . . .	Feb. 12-15
FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization): Regional Meeting to Consider Creation of Councils for Study of the Sea .	Baguio, Philippines . . .	Feb. 23-28
Regional Meeting of Technical Nutritionists . . . . .	Baguio, Philippines . . .	Feb. 23-29
<b>In Session as of February 28, 1948</b>		<b>1946</b>
Far Eastern Commission . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	Feb. 26-
United Nations:		
Security Council . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	Mar. 25-
Military Staff Committee . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	Mar. 25-
Committee on Atomic Energy . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	June 14-
		<b>1947</b>
Commission on Conventional Armaments . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	Mar. 24-
Trade and Employment Conference . . . . .	Habana . . . . .	Nov. 21-
General Assembly's Special Balkan Committee . . . . .	Salonika . . . . .	Nov. 21-
		<b>1948</b>
Commission for Palestine . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	Jan. 9-
Temporary Commission on Korea . . . . .	Seoul . . . . .	Jan. 12-
Security Council's Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question.	Lake Success . . . . .	Feb. 1-

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the Division of International Conferences, Department of State.

# Calendar of Meetings—Continued

Ecosoc (Economic and Social Council): Sixth Session . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	Feb. 2-
Interim Committee of the General Assembly . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	Feb. 23-
German External Property Negotiations (Safehaven):		1946
With Portugal . . . . .	Lisbon . . . . .	Sept. 3-
With Spain . . . . .	Madrid . . . . .	Nov. 12-
Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	Oct. 24-
CFM (Council of Foreign Ministers):		1947
Commission of Investigation to Former Italian Colonies . . . . .	Former Italian Colonies . . . . .	Nov. 8-
		1948
Deputies for Italian Colonial Problems . . . . .	London . . . . .	Jan. 29-
Deputies for Austria . . . . .	London . . . . .	Feb. 20-
ILO (International Labor Organization): Permanent Committee on Mi- gration.	Geneva . . . . .	Feb. 23-28
FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization): Mission to Siam . . . . .	Siam . . . . .	Jan. 3-
Provisional Frequency Board . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Jan. 15-
Inter-governmental Maritime Organization . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Feb. 19-
<b>Scheduled for March-May 1948</b>		
FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization):		
Rice Meeting . . . . .	Baguio, Philippines . . . . .	Mar. 1-14
Second Meeting of Council . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	Mar. 18-31
PAU (Pan American Union): Governing Board . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	Mar. 3
United Nations:		
Ecosoc (Economic and Social Council):		
Subcommission on Employment and Economic Stability . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	Mar. 8-
World Conference on Freedom of Information . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Mar. 23-
ECE (Economic Commission for Europe): Third Session . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Mar. 31-
Social Commission: Third Session . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	Apr. 5-
Transport and Communications Commission: Second Session . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Apr. 12-
Subcommission on Statistical Sampling: Second Session . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	Apr. 12-
Economic and Employment Commission: Third Session . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	Apr. 19-
Statistical Commission: Third Session . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	Apr. 26-
Commission on Narcotic Drugs: Third Session . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	May 3-
Population Commission: Third Session . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	May 10-
Human Rights Commission: Third Session . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	May 17-
ECAFE (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) . . . . .	India . . . . .	May
Praha International Spring Fair . . . . .	Praha . . . . .	Mar. 12-21
ILO (International Labor Organization):		
104th Session of Governing Body . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Mar. 16-20
Industrial Committee on Chemicals . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	Apr. 6-17
First Meeting of Planning Committee on High Frequency Broadcasting . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Mar. 22-
ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization):		
Aeronautical Maps and Charts Division . . . . .	Brussels . . . . .	Mar. 22-
Personnel Licensing Division . . . . .	Montreal . . . . .	Mar. 30-
Rules of the Air and Air Traffic Control Practices Division . . . . .	Montreal . . . . .	Apr. 20-
Facilitation Division . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	May 17-
Legal Committee: Annual Meeting . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	May 29-
Second North Atlantic Regional Air Navigation Meeting . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	May
Second European-Mediterranean Regional Air Navigation Meeting . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	May

March 7, 1948

# Calendar of Meetings—Continued

Sixth Pan American Railway Congress . . . . .	Habana . . . . .	Mar. 27-
Ninth International Conference of American States . . . . .	Bogotá . . . . .	Mar. 30-
Conference to Plan for Establishment of an International Institute of Hylean Amazon.	Tingo María, Peru . . .	Mar. 30-
Inter-American Economic and Social Council . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	March
ICAC (International Cotton Advisory Committee): Seventh Meeting . .	Cairo . . . . .	Apr. 1-
Meeting of Technicians in Connection with Final Protocol of Tonnage Measurement of Ships.	Oslo . . . . .	Apr. 2-
Fifth International Leprosy Conference. . . . .	Habana . . . . .	Apr. 3-11
Lyon International Fair . . . . .	Lyon . . . . .	Apr. 3-12
Royal Netherlands Industries Fair . . . . .	Utrecht. . . . .	Apr. 6-15
26th Milan Fair . . . . .	Milan . . . . .	Apr. 12-27
International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea . . . . .	London. . . . .	Apr. 23-
22d International Brussels Fair . . . . .	Brussels . . . . .	Apr. 17-28
Third Inter-American Travel Congress . . . . .	Buenos Aires . . . . .	Apr. 18-28
Central Rhine Commission . . . . .	Strasbourg . . . . .	Apr. 20-
Preparatory Conference for World Aeronautical Radio Conference . .	Geneva . . . . .	Apr. 24-May <sup>15</sup>
Rubber Study Group: Fifth Session . . . . .	Washington. . . . .	Apr. 26-
Meeting of the International Commission for the Sixth Decennial Revision of the Lists of the Causes of Death.	Paris. . . . .	Apr. 26-30
International Conference of Social Work . . . . .	Atlantic City . . . . .	Apr. 17-25
Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition of American Elementary School Children.	Montevideo. . . . .	April
Fifth Pan American Highway Congress . . . . .	Lima. . . . .	April
Fourth Pan American Consultation on Cartography. . . . .	Buenos Aires . . . . .	April-May
Pan American Institute of Geography and History: General Assembly. .	Buenos Aires . . . . .	April-May
Paris International Fair . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	May 1-17
Zagreb International Fair . . . . .	Zagreb . . . . .	May 8-18
Fourth International Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria (including exhibits).	Washington . . . . .	May 10-18
International Telegraph Consultative Committee . . . . .	Brussels . . . . .	May 10-24
World Aeronautical Radio Conference. . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	May 15-
Health Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute . . . . .	Harrogate, England. . .	May 24-28
Canadian International Trade Fair . . . . .	Toronto . . . . .	May 31-
Iao (International Refugee Organization): Sixth Part of First Session of Preparatory Commission.	Geneva . . . . .	May
Pan American Sanitary Organization: Meeting of Executive Committee .	Washington . . . . .	May
Who (World Health Organization): Second Session of Expert Com- mittee on Malaria.	Washington . . . . .	May
Sixth Meeting of the Caribbean Commission . . . . .	Undetermined . . . . .	Latter half of May.

## JOINT BRAZIL-UNITED STATES TECHNICAL COMMISSION

[Released to the press February 22]

The Department of State announced on February 22 that the Brazilian and United States Governments are cooperating in the establishment of a joint Brazil-United States Technical Commission for the purpose of making a study of Brazilian resources and capacity for economic development, pursuant to the following terms of reference:

"The Joint Brazil-United States Technical Commission should endeavor to analyze the factors in Brazil which are tending to promote or to retard the economic development of Brazil. This might involve a broad appraisal of the manner, directions, and rates of development of the Brazilian economy, looking toward the most effective and balanced utilization of Brazilian resources. The Commission should give particular attention to the capacity of Brazil for economic expansion through the maximum use of its internal resources. The Commission shall not undertake to appraise the merits of specific projects or to evaluate the desirability of obtaining foreign financing. The Commission, however, should consider measures designed to encourage the flow of private capital to Brazil and where appropriate, may make broad recommendations relative to measures which might facilitate economic development in Brazil.

"The Commission should direct its attention toward an analysis of (1) Brazil's natural and capital resources, (2) the supply of labor, particularly skilled labor, (3) problems in fiscal and banking fields, (4) problems of domestic and international trade, and (5) the position of Brazil in the world economy."

The Brazilian and United States Sections of the Commission will each consist of three members who will be assisted by a technical staff to be furnished by their respective Governments. The Chief of the Brazilian Section and the Chief of the United States Section will serve as co-chairmen of the Commission.

The Commission is now in process of organization and its work in Brazil is expected to begin at an early date.

## HERMAN R. LANDON NAMED U.S. DELEGATE TO ILO

The President approved on February 19 the nomination of Herman R. Landon, Assistant Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, Philadelphia, to serve as United States Delegate to the Second Session of the Permanent Migration Committee of the International Labor Organization (ILO). The

meeting convened at Geneva, Switzerland, on February 23, 1948. The Department of State submitted the nominations of the delegate and two advisers in concurrence with the Department of Labor. Louis Levine, Chief, Technical Service Division, United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, and Val R. Lorwin, International Labor Economist, Labor Branch, Division of International Labor, Social, and Health Affairs, Department of State, served as advisers.

This session of the Committee was called: (1) to consider proposals for revision of the migration for employment convention of 1939 and related recommendations; (2) to draft a model migration agreement; (3) to consider technical selection and training of migrants; and (4) to discuss cooperation of the International Labor Organization in measures for the coordination of international responsibilities in the field of migration.

## FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TROPICAL MEDICINE AND MALARIA

[Released to the press February 26]

Replies to the Department of State's invitation to attend the Fourth International Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria, which will be held in Washington, May 10-18, 1948, have been received from 33 nations thus far. Of these, 25 have indicated their acceptance and will send official delegations. They are: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Sweden, South Africa, and Venezuela.

Although no formal invitations have been sent to many of the medical, technical, and scientific institutions, societies, and organizations throughout the world, the Department welcomes all interested professional men and women, including students, to participate actively in the congresses. Attendance will be registered. Those who desire to attend should communicate with the Division of International Conferences, Department of State, as soon as possible so that the most suitable hotel reservations may be made.

Correspondents, science editors, and photographers of newspapers, magazines, and journals who wish accreditation should contact the office of the Special Assistant for Press Relations, Department of State, Washington.

The International Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria are meeting again after an interval of ten years, the last joint meeting having been held in Amsterdam. The Fourth Meeting is sponsored by the Department of State in collaboration with other United States agencies and scientific societies interested in tropical medicine.

## THE RECORD OF THE WEEK

### United States, France, and United Kingdom Condemn Development in Czechoslovakia

#### DECLARATION

The Governments of the United States, France and Great Britain have attentively followed the course of the events which have just taken place in Czechoslovakia and which place in jeopardy the very existence of the principles of liberty to which all democratic nations are attached.

They note that by means of a crisis artificially and deliberately instigated the use of certain methods already tested in other places has permitted the suspension of the free exercise of parliamentary institutions and the establishment of a disguised dictatorship of a single party under the cloak of a Government of national union.

They can but condemn a development the consequences of which can only be disastrous for the Czechoslovak people, who had proved once more in the midst of the sufferings of the second World War their attachment to the cause of liberty.

[Editor's Note: The above declaration was issued jointly and simultaneously by the United States, the United Kingdom, and France in their respective capitals on February 26. This joint action of the three powers was taken in condemnation of the Communist seizure of power in Czechoslovakia during a Cabinet crisis from February 17 to 25. The crisis was precipitated on the issue whether the organization of the police was to be subject to majority decision of the Cabinet. At the meeting of the Cabinet on February 17 the Communist Premier Klement Gottwald refused to accept or discuss two previous actions of the Cabinet with reference to the police question, and subsequently the non-Communist ministers were unable to obtain satisfaction in this matter. As a result twelve members of the Cabinet representing the National Socialists, People's Party, and the Slovak Democrats, resigned in protest on February 20. During the ensuing days the Communists intimidated the other parties and took over key positions by armed force, mass demonstrations, action committees, and other typical methods in the Communist arsenal of tactics. On February 25 President Benes accepted the resignation of the twelve non-Communist ministers and approved a new Cabinet proposed by Gottwald. The new Cabinet, announced on the same day, consisted chiefly of Communists with limited representation from the other parties subject to complete Communist domination.]

## United States and United Kingdom Sign Civil Air Agreement

The final agreement on the Heads of Agreement initialed in Bermuda on February 11, 1946, providing for civil use of leased air bases in the Caribbean area and Bermuda, was signed in Washington on February 24, 1948, by Lord Inverchapel for Great Britain and Secretary of State George C. Marshall for the United States.<sup>1</sup>

This formal agreement will supersede the interim arrangement which has governed the civil use of the leased bases in the Caribbean area and Bermuda for almost two years. It represents the culmination of a sincere and prolonged effort to formulate the conditions under which civil aircraft may use the bases, and the two Governments are happy to announce that they believe these conditions will be satisfactory and advantageous to all concerned. They wish to emphasize, however, that the air carriers of third nations will have to be patient, particularly in respect to Kindley Field in Bermuda, until the colonial authorities can provide the necessary terminal facilities to accommodate them. The United States Air Force authorities at Kindley Field have designated a suitable area for civil operations and are cooperating in every way possible to assist the colonial authorities in establishing temporary terminal facilities until the Bermudan Government can execute its plans for permanent facilities. It is not anticipated that there need be any delay in initiating the operations of civil users not requiring allocations of warehousing and terminal facilities. But until facilities are available, the Government of Bermuda regrets that it is compelled to ask airlines of the states authorized to use Kindley Field to seek to arrange for their passengers and aircraft to be handled by one of the existing agencies in Bermuda. The Government of Bermuda will also require well in advance information regarding schedules in order to prevent congestion. The situation will be reviewed at the earliest possible moment.

### Background of the Agreement

When the United Kingdom undertook in 1940 to lease to the United States certain areas in Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the Caribbean area for naval and air bases, the subsequent agreement expressly provided that, except in special circumstances or by agreement between the Governments concerned, commercial aircraft should not be allowed to operate from the airfields in the leased areas. It also provided that no commercial activities should be conducted with the leased areas other than with the consent of the Governments concerned.

After the lease of these bases, the United States constructed a large airfield at each of them. With the end of the war, there were obvious advantages in opening, for use by civil aircraft, airfields in the leased areas in territories lacking other satisfactory civil airfields. Such opening would contribute both to the development of air transport and to the territories concerned. But where satisfactory airfields already existed there was not the same reason for arranging for commercial aircraft to use the base airfields.

Some discussions on this subject between the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom took place in the autumn of 1945 and later at the Bermuda conference, where Heads of Agreement relating to the bases in the Caribbean area and Bermuda were initialed *ad referendum* on February 11, 1946. The Heads of Agreement left some remaining difficulties and complicated legal problems, but subsequent negotiations have resolved these issues. The agreement which has just been signed contains many improvements over the Heads of Agreement, both as to substance and form. Like the Heads of Agreement, however, it does not relate to the bases in Newfoundland. Separate negotiations have been conducted by the United States with Newfoundland looking towards a formal agreement on the civil use of the bases there as weather alternates, but such negotiations have not yet been concluded.

### Features of the Agreement

1. Kindley Field in Bermuda, Coolidge Field in Antigua, Beane Field in St. Lucia, and Atkinson Field in British Guiana will be open for regular use by civil aircraft to the extent that accommodations are available. They are referred to as the regular bases, as distinguished from Carlson and Waller Fields in Trinidad and Vernam Field in Jamaica, which will be open to civil aircraft as weather alternates only.

2. Civil aircraft of the United Kingdom and the United States will be entitled to use the bases on equally favorable terms. The positions of both the United Kingdom and the United States in regard to the exercise of traffic rights on the bases have been safeguarded, and provision has been made to insure that the United States, which will maintain the airfields for military purposes, shall enjoy "most favored nation" treatment. Thus it is agreed that no other civil air carrier, including

<sup>1</sup> For text of agreement see Department of State press release 144, Feb. 24, 1948.

civil air carriers of the United Kingdom, will be granted any greater or different traffic rights at the bases than are granted to United States civil air carriers at such bases, with certain exceptions permitted in the case of United Kingdom traffic between two points under its jurisdiction. It is also agreed that the United Kingdom will not grant to civil air carriers of third nations traffic rights which exceed corresponding rights which such third countries grant to United States civil air carriers in their territory.

3. Civil aircraft of all countries granting in their own territories "two freedom" privileges to both United States and United Kingdom carriers may use the bases for non-traffic purposes, subject to the terms of the present agreement, and article I of the two freedoms agreement.

4. Private and charter operators will be permitted to use the bases, in accordance with the terms of the present agreement, for traffic and non-traffic purposes.

5. The agreement provides for the limitation or suspension of civil use of the bases by the United States military authorities for military reasons or by the government of the colony concerned for security reasons. The agreement protects the right of the United States military authorities to insure that no steps are taken in connection with the commercial air operations which would prejudice in any way the military use of the bases.

6. The United States military authorities will exercise administrative and operational control of the bases except as otherwise specifically provided

in the agreement. Airport tower control, approach control, meteorological facilities, and operational communications facilities, and other aids to navigation required by civil aircraft using the bases, will be provided by or under the direction of the United States military authorities.

7. The provision of facilities, supplies, and services required at the bases by civil aircraft will be the responsibility of the colonial government concerned. Such facilities, supplies, and services are to be provided without discrimination and at equitable prices. The colonial government will provide all such facilities for customs, immigration, quarantine, and other similar matters of national interest as may be necessary for civil operations at the bases.

8. Landing fees to be charged for use of the bases by civil aircraft will be determined by the United States military authorities after consultation with the appropriate colonial government unless the local colonial authorities assume responsibility for the maintenance of the base for civil use or for the provision or the maintenance of aeronautical facilities.

9. The agreement will continue in effect until the expiration of the 99-year leases unless either of the two Governments shall, after the agreement has been in effect for 15 years, give to the other notice of termination, in which event the agreement shall cease to be effective two years later. The two Governments plan to consult not less than once in every five years to review the operation of the agreement and make such modifications as may be necessary.

## U.S. and Norway Sign Lend-Lease Settlement Agreement

### BACKGROUND STATEMENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Representatives of the United States and Norway signed on February 24, 1948, an agreement for over-all settlement of lend-lease and military relief accounts and other war claims.<sup>1</sup> The agreement was signed in Washington by Secretary of State Marshall on behalf of the United States and Ambassador Morgenstierne on behalf of Norway.

The agreement signed constitutes a final settlement for lend-lease, the United States share of civilian supplies furnished by the Allied armies to Norway as military relief, and claims of each Government against the other which arose out of the war.

Total lend-lease aid to Norway amounted to approximately 47 million dollars, including cash reimbursable lend-lease and ships which have been or are to be returned to the United States.

Following the pattern of most previous settle-

ments, the United States asks no payment for lend-lease supplies used up before V-J Day or held by the Norwegian armed forces. Lend-lease aid in these categories amounted to an estimated 37 million dollars. In consideration of lend-lease supplies held by the Norwegian civilian economy on V-J Day or furnished after that date, which amounted to approximately 800 thousand dollars, and the United States share of civilian supplies furnished as military relief, amounting to an estimated 18 million dollars, Norway waives payment of a balance of some 5.5 million dollars in its favor on intergovernmental shipping claims, and will pay a total of 5.9 million dollars to the United States in the form of (1) real property located in Norway, for use by United States Government agencies, or (2) Norwegian kroner for cultural and educational programs or for payment of United States Government expenses in Norway. Further, the Norwegian Government waives pay-

<sup>1</sup> For text of agreement see Department of State press release 143, Feb. 24, 1948.

ment of financial obligations of the United States Armed Forces, incurred while in Norwegian territory, and the United States Armed Forces are turning over to the Norwegian Government their Norwegian currency holding. The Norwegian Government has agreed also to assume certain claims of Norwegian nationals against the United States, such as patent, requisitioning, and maritime salvage claims, and claims arising out of the presence of United States troops in Norwegian territory.

As additional provisions of the settlement the United States Government reserves the right to recapture lend-lease arms held by the Norwegian

forces; lend-lease merchant and naval vessels will be returned in accordance with United States law; and the wartime claims of each Government against the other not already settled or excluded by the agreement are waived.

The two Governments reaffirm their support of the principles set forth in article VII of the mutual aid agreement of July 11, 1942, and their desire to eliminate discriminatory treatment in international commerce and to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers.

The agreement was approved in content by the Norwegian Storting (parliament) before signature.

#### REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR MORGENSTIERNE

"I am particularly happy to be able to sign this agreement on behalf of my Government. It marks the close of an important period of collaboration between the governments and peoples of Norway and the United States in the common struggle against and victory over the world aggressors.

"I wish to express Norway's deep appreciation of the decisive contribution made by America through lend-lease. History will look upon lend-lease, I am convinced, as an achievement of far-sighted and brilliant statesmanship. In keeping with the spirit of the lend-lease idea the Norwegian economy has

been freed from any burden of repayment for lend-lease contributions for war purposes.

"Also in the settlement of Norway's obligations in connection with the civilian relief goods received just after liberation, the United States Government has shown great understanding of our position in agreeing to terms which do not obligate us to provide dollar exchange.

"The cultural and educational program for which means have been provided through this settlement will be of great aid, I am sure, mutual benefit, and is certain to strengthen the cultural ties between our two countries."

#### STATEMENT BY SECRETARY MARSHALL

I am pleased to sign this agreement on behalf of my Government with the Government of Norway. The occasion reminds us of the great contribution made to victory by Norway, and the invaluable and courageous service rendered to the Allied cause by its ships and men.

The agreement is particularly gratifying since it not only settles, in a mutually satisfactory way, the lend-lease accounts arising out of our close and successful partnership during the war, but, also, it is evidence of the cordial attitude with which our two countries are able to solve mutual problems.

#### Iran Asked To Clarify Position on Schwarzkopf Mission

[Released to the press February 26]

*Text of statement released to the Iranian press on February 25, 1948, by the American Embassy in Tehran*

On February 7, 1948, the American Ambassador, G. V. Allen, in the course of a conversation with Mr. Hakimi, raised the question of the Schwarzkopf mission to the Iranian gendarmerie.

The United States Ambassador then presented to the Prime Minister a note describing the position of the United States Government in regard to the mission of General Schwarzkopf and re-

quested the Iranian Government to clarify its position in regard to this mission. It must be an Iranian decision as to whether the contract should be continued as heretofore, renegotiated, or terminated. This was not a note of protest but merely a request for a clear statement of the Iranian Government's position in the matter.

In as much as no reply has yet been received from the Iranian Government, the Embassy is not able to make further comment.

The Embassy, however, must reiterate that the United States Government has always regarded the question of United States military advisers in Iran as entirely a matter for the Iranians themselves to decide.

March 7, 1948

# Draft Agreement of Inter-American Economic Cooperation Prepared

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Released to the press February 25]

The Department of State made available February 25 the text of a draft basic agreement of inter-American economic cooperation which has been prepared by the Economic and Social Council of the Pan American Union as a working document for the Ninth International Conference of American States. This preliminary document has been transmitted by the Pan American Union to each of the 21 American republics. The Conference will convene at Bogotá, Colombia, on March 30, 1948.

The Department pointed out that this draft agreement does not commit the United States Government, or any other government, in any way with respect to the position its Delegation may take at the Conference. In a number of important respects, in fact, the draft is at variance with the views of this Government, and reservations have been entered by the United States, in the Council, particularly with respect to provisions relating

to assurances and safeguards for private American enterprises abroad. The Department recognized that the draft agreement in its present form also failed in certain respects to meet the wishes of a number of the other governments, many of which have likewise entered specific reservations. It indicated that the views which American citizens, institutions, organizations, and businesses might wish to express concerning the draft document would be taken fully into account in the preparation of instructions for the United States Delegation.

The document, which is being released simultaneously by other governments, consists of a preamble and chapters on principles, technical cooperation, financial cooperation, private investments, cooperation for industrialization, social guarantees, maritime transportation, inter-American travel, settlement of economic disputes, coordination with United Nations economic organizations, transitory provisions, and ratification and entry into effect.

## TEXT OF AGREEMENT

[Released to the press February 25]

*The Governments Represented at the Ninth International Conference of American States, Considering:*

That it is their desire to maintain, strengthen and develop in the economic field the special relations that unite them within the framework of the United Nations;

That the economic welfare of each State depends in large measure upon the welfare of the others;

That, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, they have undertaken to promote social progress and to raise the standard of living within the broadest concept of liberty, as well as to endeavor to obtain opportunities for permanent employment for everyone;

That they have declared, moreover, on various occasions, that they will direct their economic policy toward the creation of conditions which, by means of an increase in production, in domestic and foreign trade, and in national and international investments, may promote everywhere the attainment of high levels of real income, employment and consumption, free from excessive fluctuations, to the end that their people may be fed, housed and clothed in adequate manner and may enjoy the services necessary for health, education and welfare; that industrialization and general economic development are indispensable for the realization of these objectives; and

That at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security they considered that economic security, indispensable for the progress of all the American peoples will be at all times the best guarantee of their political security and of the success of their joint effort for the maintenance of continental peace;

HAVE RESOLVED to authorize their respective representatives, whose Full Powers have been found in good and due form, to subscribe to the following articles:

### Chapter I: Principles

*Article 1.* The American States declare that they have the duty to cooperate for the solution of their economic problems, and to act in their international economic relations animated by the spirit of the good neighbor.

*Article 2.* The purposes of the cooperation to which this Agreement refers and the principles which will govern it are those set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Organic Pact of the Inter-American System.

*Article 3.* The American States affirm the principles of equality of access to raw materials, scientific and technical advances, producers' goods, and appropriate distribution of products, which they may require for their industrialization and economic development.

*Article 4.* The American States agree that bilateral or multilateral arrangements which, in conformity with the principles of this Basic Agreement, contribute to their economic welfare and common security, should be stimulated.

*Article 5.* The economic cooperation shall be extended in accordance with the terms of this agreement and of any others in force or which may be concluded in the future.

*Article 6.* The extent and character of economic cooperation shall be determined by each participating country in accordance with its resources and the provisions of its own laws.

*Article 7.* In general, every country shall have the duty of adopting the domestic measures which are within its power, before requesting foreign financial cooperation.

## Chapter II: Technical Cooperation

*Article 8.* The American States undertake through individual and collective action to continue and expand technical cooperation for the carrying out of studies, for the preparation of plans and for executing projects and activities directed toward strengthening their economic structure, intensifying their agriculture and mining, developing their industry and increasing their trade.

*Article 9.* The Inter-American Economic and Social Council shall promote and coordinate, within the sphere of its competence, the technical cooperation for giving effect to the objectives stated in the preceding paragraph, and especially the following:

a) Making an inventory of the economic potential of the American countries to determine: i) The situation and future possibilities of each country; ii) The possibilities for cooperation and interchange between the American countries; iii) The possibilities for interchange between the American countries and other countries of the world; iv) The linking of the American countries with the groups of countries included in the application of joint plans for economic recovery.

b) In general, compiling, preparing and placing at the disposal of the interested country or countries the statistical data, information and general plans with respect to the development and utilization of the economic resources of the American countries.

c) Studies of the natural resources of the American States, including minerals, oils, forests, fuels and water power.

d) Promoting laboratory investigations and experimental work which it considers necessary.

e) Studies of technical problems of economy, administration and public finances, tending toward the economic development of the American States.

f) Studies of the possibilities of industrial and agricultural development from the standpoint of raw materials, necessary machinery and equipment, technical procedures, and markets.

g) Examining, at the request of the interested countries, possibilities and conditions for the establishment of new industries or for the increase of those in existence, especially when they are conducive to a more complete utilization of natural resources, when they favor the balance of payments, or when, through reasonable returns, they stimulate full employment and the elevation of the average standard of living.

h) Lending advice and facilitating technical assistance to the countries requesting it, with reference, among other things, to agricultural soil conservation, conservation of forests, minerals, fuels and waters, extension of irrigation works, introduction of new crops, and development of existing crops.

i) Promotion of the training of technical and administrative personnel in all economic activities, encouraging the frequent interchange of professors and students between the technical educational establishments of America, the interchange of specialized administrative officials, conferences and seminars, and apprenticeships in industrial plants or technical schools. The training of technical personnel should cover higher personnel workers, foremen and other auxiliary personnel.

j) Lending of technical assistance to the American countries with respect to their problems of transportation and communications.

k) Lending cooperation in the technical and scientific study of the condition of working people, in order to provide for their vital necessities, elevate their standard of living and their technical proficiency.

l) Studying with the specialized organizations and

promoting the adoption of sanitary standards with respect to plant and animal quarantine for the purpose of reaching an international understanding to avoid the application of such measures as an indirect means of imposing barriers to international trade.

*Article 10.* To carry out the functions ascribed to it in Article 9, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council shall have a special organism, of an executive and permanent character, in which the existing inter-American organisms charged with similar functions can be merged, and utilizing the economic services of the Pan American Union. The Council shall determine whether the studies which are requested of it are within its competence, and it may also indicate when it is more appropriate that applications addressed to it should be directed to other national or international institutions or to private institutions.

*Article 11.* In the development of its activities, the Council and the special organism shall maintain communication and exchange of information with the entities which are concerned, in each country, with the study of basic economic problems or which act as planning organizations for the national economy, as well as with the universities and other technical and scientific institutions in the various countries.

*Article 12.* The Council may on its own initiative undertake to carry out the functions indicated in Article 9, if it receives the approval of the government or governments in whose territory the studies or investigations are to be realized; moreover, it may do so upon the request of one or more of such governments.

*Article 13.* The participating States obligate themselves to contribute, in proportion to their resources, the necessary amounts to cover the greater expenditure needed for the maintenance of the organism mentioned in Article 10, within the budget of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. In the case of a study which may benefit a single country, the Council shall decide in what proportion that country ought to contribute to defraying the necessary expenses.

*Article 14.* Nothing in this Chapter shall be interpreted as contrary to other arrangements between the American States for the reciprocal extension of technical cooperation in the economic field.

## Chapter III: Financial Cooperation

*Article 15.* The American States reaffirm the principles set forth in the Agreement on the International Monetary Fund and declare that the attainment of the objectives contained therein would facilitate a high level of commercial interchange between the American States and with the rest of the world, and would thereby promote general economic and social progress through stimulating the local investment of domestic savings and attracting private foreign capital. They consider it desirable, therefore, to take all the domestic measures that may be conducive to the achievement of the above objectives.

Although the International Monetary Fund is the inter-governmental institution which can best serve in normal circumstances to attain these objectives through international financial cooperation, the American States agree to complement in appropriate cases the operations of the Fund by means of non-discriminatory bilateral agreements consistent with the purposes of the Articles of Agreement of that organization.

*Article 16.* The American States reaffirm the purposes of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and agree to concert their efforts to make the Bank an increasingly effective instrument for the realization of those purposes, especially those related to the promotion of their mutual economic development. They further declare that they will continue to extend medium and long-term credits to each other through governmental or intergovernmental institutions for economic development and the promotion of international trade, for the

purpose of complementing the flow of private investments. The terms of the credits destined for economic development shall be made of sufficient extent so that the services of the loans will not impose excessive burdens on the enterprises which must pay them. Moreover, the American States agree that with respect to these loans an effort will be made to set up a criterion similar to that provided for in paragraph (c), section 4 of Article IV of the Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

**Article 17.** The American States recognize that the insufficiency of domestic savings, or the ineffective use thereof, has forced the majority of the countries of America to resort to inflationary practices which may ultimately endanger the stability of their exchange rates and the orderly development of their economies.

The American States agree, therefore, to stimulate the development of local capital markets to provide, from non-inflationary sources, the domestic funds needed to cover investment expenditures in national currency. The American States agree that in general international financing should not be sought for the purpose of covering expenditures in local currency. However, they recognize that as long as the available domestic savings in the local capital markets are not sufficient, expenditures in local currency can, in justified circumstances, be considered for the financing referred to in Article 16.

#### Chapter IV: Private Investments

**Article 18.** The American States declare that the investment of private capital and the introduction of advanced techniques from other countries may constitute an important factor in their general economic development and resulting social progress. They also declare that such capital and techniques should be available on reasonable terms and conditions for the countries which need them and should be utilized for productive purposes suited to such countries, and should contribute especially to increasing their national income and giving an impulse to their economic development.

The American States shall reciprocally grant each other appropriate facilities and incentives for the investment and re-investment of capital, and, under normal conditions, for the transfer of capital and earnings.

Foreign capital shall receive equitable treatment. No discriminations shall be applied except when its investment must be limited or conditioned by fundamental principles of public interest.

**Article 19.** The American States declare that foreign investments should be made with the objective not only of the legitimate profit of those making the investment but also as a means of collaborating in the sound economic development of the receiving countries and of watching over the welfare of the persons dependent upon the enterprises. In the enterprises established by such investments and in accordance with the laws in force in each country just, equitable and non-discriminatory treatment shall be accorded to all personnel, both national and foreign, with respect to employment and conditions thereof.

**Article 20.** Foreign capital shall be subject to national laws. The American States reaffirm their right to establish, within an order of equity and of legal and judicial guarantees:

a) measures to prevent foreign investments from being utilized directly or indirectly as an instrument for intervening in national politics or for prejudicing the security or the fundamental interests of the receiving country;

b) standards with respect to the extent and terms in which foreign investment will be permitted, as well as reasonable conditions respecting the propriety of existing and future investments.

**Article 21.** The American States shall take no discriminatory action against investments by virtue of which

the deprivation of property rights legally acquired by foreign capital or enterprises is carried out under conditions different from those which the constitution or laws of each country established for the expropriation of national property.

**Article 22.** In the bilateral or multilateral agreement which the American States may enter into for carrying out the purposes expressed in this Chapter, account shall be taken of the special situation of the contracting parties and of the interest which they have in foreign investments for their economic and social development.

**Article 23.** The American States, in order to stimulate the investment of private capital, shall endeavor to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements with the object of eliminating double taxation. In such agreements they shall try to resolve other problems of a taxation character.

#### Chapter V: Cooperation for Industrialization

**Article 24.** The American States reiterate that the sound industrialization of those of them which have not succeeded up to the present in making full use of their natural resources is indispensable for stimulating international commerce, the volume of employment, and principally the improvement of living standards.

They accordingly recognize that they are obligated to cooperate with each other by all appropriate means so that their industrialization is not retarded but is rather accelerated to the extent possible.

**Article 25.** Concretely—and without prejudice to the various forms of cooperation provided for in other chapters of this Agreement—the American States reiterate the reciprocal obligation of doing whatever is in their power to satisfy, on favorable terms, at just prices, and without any discrimination, requests for machinery, equipment, goods, raw materials and means of transport required for their industrialization or the development and exploitation of their natural resources.

#### Chapter VI: Social Guarantees

**Article 26.** The American States, within the economic objectives expressed in this Agreement, agree to cooperate in the most effective possible manner, in the solution of their social problems, and to adopt measures appropriate to their political and social institutions leading to:

a) Assuring the effective reign of social justice and good relations between workers and employers.

b) Fostering opportunities for useful and regular employment, at fair wages, for all persons who want and are able to work.

c) Minimizing the disruptive effect of illness, old age, temporary unemployment and work hazards on the continuity of earnings.

d) Safeguarding the health, welfare and education of the entire population, with special regard to maternal and child health.

e) Providing suitable administrative machinery and personnel to implement these programs.

#### Chapter VII: Maritime Transportation

**Article 27.** The American States agree to encourage and coordinate the most effective use of their transportation facilities, including ports and free ports, so as to satisfy their economic needs at the lowest possible cost compatible with reliable and adequate service.

**Article 28.** The American States agree to take all legislative or other measures necessary to insure that merchant vessels and cargoes of the American States shall in all respects receive national and most-favored-nation treatment within the ports, waters and places, provided that each party may reserve usual exclusive rights and privileges to its own merchant vessels with respect to coasting trade, inland transportation and national fisheries.

**Article 29.** The American States agree to eliminate unnecessary legal restrictions by governments affecting transportation engaged in international trade, so as to promote the availability without discrimination of transportation services to the commerce of the Hemisphere and in order that commercial cargoes of the American States may have equal access to all the ships under the flag of the American Nations.

**Article 30.** The American States agree to encourage the reduction of transportation costs through the lowering of freight rates, fees and other charges and imposts which unduly restrict inter-American maritime trade.

**Article 31.** The American States agree to take all possible measures to eliminate laws or regulations restricting to national carriers goods moving in international trade.

**Article 32.** The provisions of the present Chapter do not imply a limitation with respect to measures which the American governments may have adopted, for the purpose of stimulating the creation or development of their merchant marines, to the benefit of the commercial transport services of the Hemisphere; on the understanding that such measures will not signify restrictions on competition with respect to the merchant fleets of other countries, but solely and exclusively subsidies or aids for the creation, development and encouragement of national merchant fleets.

#### Chapter VIII: Inter-American Travel

**Article 33.** The American States declare that the development of inter-American travel, including tourist travel, constitutes an important factor in their general economic development which contributes to expanding trade, facilitating technical cooperation and increasing economic understanding. They, therefore, undertake to promote national and international action to reduce restrictions on non-immigrant travellers of the American States.

#### Chapter IX: Settlement of Economic Disputes

**Article 34.** The American States agree, individually and collectively, to resort only to orderly and amicable means for the settlement of all economic disputes between them. They agree in such controversies to enter into consultations through diplomatic channels for the purpose of reaching a mutually satisfactory solution. If such consultations prove ineffective, any State which is party to the dispute may request the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to arrange for further discussions sponsored by the Council for the purpose of causing an amicable settlement of the dispute.

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council in such cases shall consult the American States parties to the dispute and shall assist them in adjusting their differences in a satisfactory manner.

### Extension of Ship Sales Act of 1946

#### LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

*February 17, 1948.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN:

I regret very much that the particular individuals from the Department that I would have asked to present the matter of the extension of the Ship Sales Act are not available today. Mr. Clayton returns from Havana tonight. Mr. Norton, Assistant Secretary in charge of this phase of our

Nothing in this Article shall prevent the American States from entrusting the solution of their disputes to other procedures by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

#### Chapter X: Coordination with United Nations' Economic Organizations

**Article 35.** Relations between the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the specialized economic organizations of the Inter-American System, and the United Nations and its specialized agencies, shall be established in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Pact of the Inter-American System.

#### Chapter XI: Transitory Provision

**Article 36.** The Inter-American Economic and Social Council shall prepare, where it may be necessary, the drafts of multilateral conventions to carry out the undertakings set forth in the present Basic Agreement of Economic Cooperation, for consideration at the next Inter-American Economic Conference.

#### Chapter XII: Ratification and Entry Into Force

**Article 37.** The present Basic Agreement of Inter-American Economic Cooperation shall remain open to signature by the American States, and shall be ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. The original instrument, whose texts in Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Pan American Union, which shall send certified copies to the Governments for purposes of ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the Pan American Union, which shall notify the signatory Governments of such deposit. Such notification shall be considered an exchange of ratifications.

**Article 38.** The present Agreement shall enter into effect as among the ratifying States, when two-thirds of the signatory States have deposited their ratifications. The present Agreement shall enter into effect with respect to the other States in the order in which they deposit their ratifications.

**Article 39.** The present Agreement shall be registered in the General Secretariat of the United Nations through the Pan American Union, upon the deposit of the ratifications of two-thirds of the signatory States.

**Article 40.** Amendments to the present Agreement may be adopted only at an International Conference of American States held for such purpose. The Amendments shall enter into force under the same terms and in accordance with the procedure established in Article 37.

activities, is in Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. Thorp, the Assistant Secretary for economic affairs who is also interested in the matter, is attending the meeting of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in New York today.

Therefore, I have asked Mr. Radius, Director of the Office of Transportation and Communication, to present this letter from me and to answer

March 7, 1948

any immediate questions you might desire to ask him.

I understand that the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House of Representatives is considering the advisability of the extension of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946.<sup>1</sup> I would like to present to this Committee the position of the Department of State with respect to the extension of the authority of the United States Maritime Commission to sell, charter and operate Government-owned vessels which were built during the war.

On December 1, 1947, the President recommended to Congress that this authority, which will expire on February 29, be extended until June 30, 1949. On February 5 the Senate passed a joint resolution which would extend the authority of the Maritime Commission, as requested by the President, but with an amendment prohibiting the sale or charter of vessels to non-citizens after March 1 of this year.

I strongly urge that this authority now vested in the Maritime Commission be extended without limiting amendments to June 30, 1949. I firmly believe that this Government should have the authority to dispose of surplus vessels to non-citizens when such disposition would be in the national interest and would not endanger our national security.

Fourteen million deadweight tons of vessels are now idle in our laid-up fleet. This tonnage includes vessels for which there is no demand either for charter or purchase by American operators but which could be advantageously operated by citizens of countries whose economic development and political stability are in our national interest. The sale of such vessels would produce revenue to the United States Government, reduce the cost of foreign assistance programs and aid in attaining the objectives of our national policy. In some instances, the sale of only a few vessels would have advantages to the conduct of foreign policy out of proportion to the small number of vessels involved.

I am fully aware that the sale of vessels to non-citizens is related to national security. I consider the Merchant Marine an important element in national defense. The Department of State is vitally concerned with matters affecting national security. Since the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 already provides for consultation with the Secretary of the Navy with respect to sales to non-citizens, I believe that the national defense aspects of any such sales are adequately safeguarded by the present language of the Act. For your further information regarding the national security aspects of this problem, I am attaching a copy of the letter from the Secretary of Defense to Senator Vandenberg dated February 11, 1948.

<sup>1</sup>For a statement by Secretary Marshall before the House of Representatives Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries see BULLETIN of June 22, 1947, p. 1225.

It has been contended that any further sale of vessels to non-citizens will jeopardize the American Merchant Marine. I understand that today the active, privately-owned American Merchant Marine consists of approximately 10,500,000 deadweight tons. This compares with an active fleet of 9,300,000 deadweight tons in 1939 and with a long range permanent Merchant Marine, estimated by the Maritime Commission and concurred in by the Armed Services and the President's Advisory Committee on the Merchant Marine, of approximately 11,500,000 deadweight tons.

In my opinion, the privately-owned fleet should constitute the backbone of the American Merchant Marine. All measures consistent with our national and foreign policy should be taken to encourage its development, maintenance and operation at high-level efficiency. The ultimate strength of this fleet depends upon the adoption and carrying out of a positive, sound, long-range program for development and replacement.

In addition to this privately-owned fleet, there are today in operation approximately 1,000 ships of nearly ten million deadweight tons, owned by the Government and chartered to private operators. Most of these chartered vessels are carrying bulk cargoes in relief and recovery programs. It is essential that sufficient tonnage be readily available to meet these requirements. Within the next four years it is expected that these extraordinary bulk cargo movements will disappear. There is no reason to assume that private American operators will purchase sufficient tonnage to remove the need for the temporary use of some Government-owned vessels.

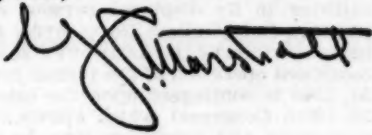
I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details of charter and general agency operations to give an opinion as to the most desirable method of providing Government-owned tonnage for essential, but temporary, transport. The point I wish to stress, however, is that efficient and economical transport will depend upon the availability of an adequate volume of tonnage to supplement our privately-owned fleet at the lowest possible cost to the American taxpayer.

A major interest of this Government is the transportation of national interest passenger traffic, such as Government officials, businessmen traveling abroad in the interests of restoring trade, relief workers, repatriates and their accompanying alien relatives, and displaced persons, the continuance of which will require an extension of the Maritime Commission's operating authority. I believe you are already familiar with this problem and rather than cover the details in this statement, I am submitting the enclosed memorandum giving you further information.

In closing, I do not hesitate to recommend the extension, without limiting amendments, of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 to June 30, 1949, and continuation of the authority of the Mari-

time Commission to operate vessels for this same period. I consider these measures to be essential to the furtherance of our national interests and consistent with our national security.

Faithfully yours,



Enclosures:

Copy of letter to Senator Vandenberg from the Secretary of Defense

Memorandum—National Interest Passenger Transport

The Honorable

ALVIN F. WEICHEL, *Chairman,*  
*House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,*  
*House of Representatives.*

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
Washington, 11 February 1948.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN:

In my testimony before your Committee, to which you refer in the letter you sent me today, I said: "Our purpose and object is totally and exclusively to prevent another war by the creation of the political and economic and social equilibrium which is requisite to the maintenance of peace."

The providing of shipping is a major part of the means by which we hope to accomplish this purpose and object. As you know, I feel strongly that peace and security cannot be viewed merely in terms of great military power or wealth in the hands of the United States alone—and this is as true of shipping as it is of any other element of power or wealth.

In your letter, you have adverted to a suggestion that we transfer or sell 500 vessels, and have asked me these specific questions: "What impact, if any, would the sale or transfer of these ships as contemplated in the Administration's program have upon the national security interests of the United States? Would it be advisable, from a national security viewpoint, to sell or transfer any such vessels?"

First, let me state my own understanding of the suggestion referred to in your letter. My understanding is this: That the figure of 500 vessels is a ceiling figure, designed to provide the Administrator with a desirable amount of flexibility; that within this ceiling figure of 500, it is proposed to transfer title to not more than 200 vessels; that it is proposed to charter not more than 300 vessels, thereby making the ceiling figure 500, as previously mentioned; and that all of the vessels under discussion are dry cargo vessels.

It is also my understanding, as set out at some length in the report of the Harriman Committee, that the charter or transfer of title of these vessels is to take the place of any extensive shipbuilding programs in the European countries themselves—programs which would necessarily use up new steel, labor and critical materials that can better be used for other purposes.

It is not my aim to give you the impression that the charter or transfer of title of 500 vessels, or of any lesser number, will be completely without impact on our own military strength. There will undoubtedly be some effect—but it is my opinion that we stand to gain more by such charter or transfer, from an over-all national security standpoint, than we stand to lose.

In this connection, in a recent memorandum to me on the general subject of shipping, the Joint Chiefs of Staff said: "It is recognized that considerations other than

military may make it desirable to dispose of some ships to foreign governments or non-citizens in furtherance of national policy. It is entirely possible that a greater ultimate military advantage might in fact be achieved by such use of some of the reserve tonnage now than would result by holding it idle for possible future use under war emergency conditions."

Obviously, there might be changing circumstances as the European Recovery Program progresses, and it would therefore be my suggestion—in which the Secretary of State concurs—that the Act provide that the Administrator, prior to transfer of title to any vessel, shall consult with the Secretary of Defense with regard to the impact on national security of the proposed transfer.

This whole matter, in my opinion, is closely related to the maintenance, by this country, of a healthy domestic shipbuilding industry. It is decidedly in the interest of national security that we maintain our own shipbuilding capacity—and with that end in view, I suggest that your Committee consider the correlation between the transfer of the relatively slow American ships now in the laid-up fleet and the construction, in this country and for our own use, of faster and more modern vessels—perhaps through transfer to an appropriation available for shipbuilding purposes of proceeds derived from the sales of any vessels disposed of under the European Recovery Program.

Sincerely,

JAMES FORRESTAL

The Honorable

ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG  
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations*  
*United States Senate*  
Washington, D.C.

# MEMORANDUM

## NATIONAL INTEREST PASSENGER TRANSPORT

The Department of State submits the following information on national interest passenger transport.

### Repatriation of American Citizens.

The following is a summary of the position with respect to the repatriation program of the Department:

The program is practically ended in the north of Europe, the Near East, the Middle East and in the Orient except for stragglers.

By the end of the fiscal year 1948, the programs for Greece and Austria should be completed and that for Hungary nearly completed. Except for special cases repatriation from Germany should also be completed in the present fiscal year.

In the fiscal year 1949 the repatriation program will be chiefly concerned with Americans who have been unable to leave Eastern European territory and Americans from Italy.

In the fiscal year 1945, 5,121 persons were repatriated; in 1946, 20,841; in 1947, 33,475; and in the first six months of fiscal year 1948, 8,619.

There are approximately 34,500 persons remaining to be repatriated as of January 1, 1948. The recapitulation by areas is as follows:

### Mediterranean

(Albania, Cyprus, Greece, Italy  
Yugoslavia) . . . . . 13,363

### Central Europe

(Germany) . . . . . 852

### Inner Europe

(Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary) . . . . . 897

March 7, 1948

# THE RECORD OF THE WEEK

<b>Baltic Sea</b>	
(Poland) . . . . .	17,578
<b>Black Sea</b>	
(Rumania, USSR) . . . . .	1,563
<b>Far East</b>	
(Japan) . . . . .	240
<b>Other areas</b>	
(N. Europe, Near East, etc.) . . . . .	81
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>34,574</b>

Estimated total to be repatriated between January 1 and June 30, 1948 . . . 8,000.

The foregoing compares with the Department's estimate given last year during consideration of extension of the Maritime Commission's Authority to operate vessels. At that time the number of persons remaining to be repatriated was estimated as 40,000 and the opinion was expressed that if emergency shipping were available, virtually all could be returned to this country by July 1948.

Last year's estimate, like this year's, is based upon the best information available to the Department. The appearance at European consulates of additional Americans who have not heretofore made known their desire for repatriation, sudden shifts to restrictive policies by governments in respect to issuance of exit permits, severe winter conditions which prevent ships entering certain northern ports, and other unexpected conditions, combine to make it next to impossible to estimate any fixed date at which it can positively be asserted that the repatriation program will be finished. On the assumption that present shipping facilities will continue to be available through June 30, 1949, the Department's plans call for the completion of a major portion of the repatriation program by the end of Fiscal Year 1949.

Categories of national interest travellers for whom space is required on Maritime Commission vessels in areas other than Germany and Poland are:

- A. Government officials and their families and other official travellers.
- B. Business men traveling in the national interest.
- C. Officials and employees of relief organizations traveling in the interest of the resumption of normal conditions in afflicted areas abroad.
- D. American citizens whose return to the United States was impeded by scarcity of shipping during the war and after.
- E. Service dependents in areas where the War and Navy Departments have developed no program for their transportation; service fiancées and Merchant Marine dependents and fiancées in all areas.
- F. Dependent alien relatives of American citizens who are properly documented or whose visa issuance is contingent only upon proof of transportation.
- G. Students intending to pursue their studies in the United States.
- H. American citizens not classifiable under B and C who left the United States after the termination of hostilities despite warning that return transportation might be difficult to obtain.

After all are accommodated, any additional space may be sold to immigrants not included in the priority system.

## Displaced Persons

While repatriates are carried on the vessels serving the port of Bremerhaven, they are used principally in transporting displaced persons coming to this country under the President's Directive of December 22, 1945. "Also, all available shipping will be needed if the Congress adopts legislation now pending before it providing for the en-

trance of additional numbers of displaced persons into the United States." In addition, the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization (PCIRO), which commenced its operation in July 1947, is now utilizing in its displaced persons overseas resettlement program four United States Army transports which are being operated by the Army at PCIRO expense. The Army's continued operation of the vessels for PCIRO beyond March 31, 1948 is contingent upon the extension of Public Law 27 (80th Congress) which allows the waiver of certain navigation and inspection laws by the Coast Guard. If such extension is not approved, PCIRO's overseas resettlement program will be virtually crippled.

This in turn would interfere with and possibly preclude the accomplishment of the International Refugee Organization's basic mission to liquidate the displaced persons problem in from three to five years. Since roughly two-thirds of the more than 750,000 displaced persons now in occupied Europe are a direct United States responsibility, failure of PCIRO's overseas resettlement program would be directly contrary to the interests of the United States. Failure of the basic Iao mission would throw upon the United States taxpayer the full cost of their maintenance (estimated \$130,000,000 annually) and would also prolong this problem indefinitely. 17,030 displaced persons were resettled overseas by PCIRO through use of United States Army transports in 1947, and PCIRO plans similarly to resettle 43,200 in 1948. A special subcommittee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, charged with investigating the displaced persons problem and the Iao, specifically urged, on page 64 of its report, that this program not be allowed to lapse.

## Consular Convention With Costa Rica Signed

[Released to the press January 13]

A consular convention between the United States and Costa Rica was signed at San José on January 12, 1948, with the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, John Willard Carrigan, representing the United States, and Alvaro Bonilla Lara, Secretary of State in charge of Foreign Relations, representing Costa Rica. The text of the convention has been developed after extensive study and negotiations and will be used as a model for agreements with other countries where consular activity is now based on custom and usage or outdated agreements. The signing of this convention is further evidence of the mutual trust and high respect which the two countries have for each other and will facilitate the expeditious handling of consular relationships.

The convention establishes a formal reciprocal basis for the exchange of consular officers between the two countries hitherto on the basis of customs and usage, and defines rights and duties covering such matters as privileges and immunities with respect to taxation and import duties, responsibilities and authority in the settlement of decedents' estates, representation of nationals, authentication and notarization of documents, and shipping and merchant-marine problems such as salvage and personnel. The rights of each country to own land for official purposes is also covered.

The convention, pursuant to article XV, will enter into force on the thirtieth day after the day of exchange of ratifications.

## Department of State Answers Protests of CIO and AFL Concerning Antistrike, Anti-lockout Law Passed by Greek Parliament

[Released to the press February 3]

The Department of State authorized on February 3 the publication of two letters, one to William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, and one to Philip Murray, President, Congress of Industrial Organizations, in reply to representations made by their organizations with regard to the anti-lockout law passed by the Greek parliament on December 7, 1947. The letters are as follows

February 2, 1948

DEAR MR. GREEN:

On December 15, 1947, Mr. Matthew Woll, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, sent to the Department a telegram of protest against the anti-strike, anti-lockout law passed by the Greek Parliament on December 7, 1947. We informed Mr. Woll on December 19 that the Department had already expressed to the Greek Government our concern over the provisions of this measure. We have since then continued our discussion of the matter with leaders of the Greek Government.

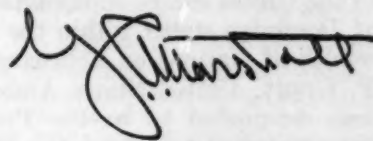
The leaders of the General Confederation of Labor of Greece have also consulted appropriate Greek Government officials with a view to achieving the repeal of the law. The Greek Government has assured them it will propose repeal to Parliament as soon as the democratically elected National Labor Congress, which will meet in March, has chosen a responsible National Executive for the Greek labor movement.

These assurances, which we understand fully satisfy the leaders of Greek labor, were repeated yesterday, February 1, in an official public statement issued jointly by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. They expressed the unanimous view of the Greek Government that, with the democratic election of a trade union executive responsible to its members, the emergency which the law was intended to meet will have ceased to exist.

According to our information this law was enacted hurriedly at a time when the very security of Greece was in grave danger as a result of Communist-inspired terror and violence, and when members of the Greek Parliament feared that the outbreak of a number of strikes might bring an end to the independence of the country.

In view of the attitude of the leaders of the Greek Government and of the Greek labor movement on this question, I am confident that it will be resolved satisfactorily.

Faithfully yours,



February 2, 1948

DEAR MR. MURRAY:

I have received your letter of January 29, expressing the views of the Congress of Industrial Organizations with regard to the anti-strike, anti-lockout law passed by the Greek Parliament on December 7, 1947.

According to our information this measure was enacted hurriedly at a time when the very security of Greece was in grave danger as a result of Communist-inspired terror and violence, and when members of the Greek Parliament feared that the outbreak of a number of strikes might bring an end to the independence of the country.

The representatives of the United States Government in Athens have on several occasions expressed to leading members of the Greek Government our concern over the extreme provisions of the law.

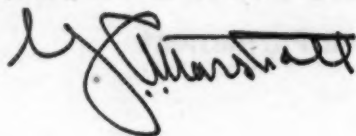
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March 7, 1948

In view of the attitude of the leaders of the Greek Government and of the Greek labor movement on this question, I am confident that it will be resolved satisfactorily.

Faithfully yours,



### Ceylon Attains Dominion Status

On February 3, 1948, President Truman addressed a message to Sir Henry Moore, Governor General of Ceylon, extending good wishes of the United States on the attainment by Ceylon of Dominion status within the British Commonwealth of Nations on February 4, 1948. Henry F. Grady, United States Ambassador to India, was designated to be the President's personal representative to attend the independence ceremonies at Colombo, February 10 to 14, 1948.

### War Damage Compensation for American Nationals in Rumania

[Released to the press February 18]

The treaty of peace with Rumania, which came into force on September 15, 1947, provides that legal rights and interests of American nationals in Rumania as they existed on September 1, 1939, are to be restored and the Rumanian Government is required to return all property in Rumania of United Nations nationals as it now exists. Where property has not been returned within six months from the coming into force of the treaty (i.e. within six months from Sept. 15, 1947), application for the return thereof is to be made to the Rumanian authorities on or before September 15, 1948, unless claimants are able to show that applications could not be filed within that period. In cases where property cannot be returned or where, as a result of the war, a United Nations national has suffered a loss by reason of injury or damage to property in Rumania, the Rumanian Government is required to make compensation in local currency to the extent of two-thirds of the sum necessary, at the date of payment, to purchase similar property or to make good the loss suffered. To enable claims to receive consideration under the treaty, claimants must have been nationals of one of the United Nations on September 12, 1944 (the date of the armistice with Rumania), and on September 15, 1947 (the date the treaty came into force), or must establish that under the laws in

force in Rumania during the war they were treated as enemies. Claimants must also be nationals of this Government at the time of the filing of their claims.

The Department of State has recently been advised of the requirements of the Rumanian Government in connection with the preparation of claims and will communicate directly in the near future with all claimants of whom the Department has a record, advising them of such requirements.

American nationals, including individuals, corporations, and associations, resident outside Rumania, who desire to file claims under the treaty should, upon being advised of the requirements in that connection, prepare and submit their claims to the Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, Washington, D.C., at the earliest practicable date. Claimants residing in Rumania should, upon receipt of instructions as to the method of preparing claims, prepare and file their claims with the American Legation at Bucharest.

Claimants who desire to file claims of the character indicated but who have not previously communicated with the Department of State regarding that subject should do so at once.

The Department of State and the American Legation at Bucharest will endeavor to render claimants such assistance as is practicable in connection with the preparation of their claims and in the transmittal thereof to the Rumanian Government. Full responsibility for the actual preparation of claims, however, and for the submission of the necessary documentary evidence to establish their validity rests with the claimants and their attorneys.

### Appointments to Military Tribunal

The President by Executive Order 9917 (13 Fed. Reg. 26) on December 31, 1947, designated the following persons to serve as members on any of the several military tribunals established by the Military Governor for the United States zone of occupation within Germany: John C. Young, formerly chief justice, Supreme Court of the State of Colorado; Leon W. Powers, formerly judge, Supreme Court of the State of Iowa; Lee B. Wyatt, associate justice, Supreme Court of the State of Georgia; Hu C. Anderson, presiding judge, Court of Appeals of the State of Tennessee; Winfield B. Hale, judge, Court of Appeals of the State of Tennessee; Daniel T. O'Connell, associate justice, Superior Court of the State of Massachusetts; William J. Wilkins, judge, Superior Court of the State of Washington; Edward J. Daly, judge, Superior Court of the State of Connecticut; and Robert F. Maguire, attorney of the State of Oregon, as the members; and Clarence F. Merrell, attorney of the State of Indiana, as an alternate member.

## Farm Labor Migration Agreement With Mexico

The Department of State made public on February 26 the text of an agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico to provide for the temporary employment of Mexican agricultural workers in the United States. The agreement will also make possible the continued employment under new contracts of several thousand workers who were contracted during the last half of 1947 under an agreement between the two Governments which was dated March 10, 1947. It will also replace an agreement of April 26, 1943, which was administered by the Department of Agriculture. The agreement announced on February 26 will be administered by the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor and by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice.

Agricultural employers who wish to secure the services of Mexican workers under the agreement must secure prior certification from the United States Employment Service that workers are not

available in the United States at prevailing wages, and must obtain a permit from the Immigration and Naturalization Service authorizing the bringing in of a specified number of workers. The transportation of the workers from the place of contracting in Mexico to the place of employment in the United States and return must be covered by the employer.

Workers contracted, under the terms of the agreement, cannot be used to replace domestic workers, nor to depress wage standards or other labor conditions.

The text of the agreement, which was dated February 21, 1948, and of the form of contract which has been approved thereunder, is contained in Department of State press release 152 of February 26, 1948.

## George H. Butler Joins Policy Planning Staff

[Released to the press February 10]

George H. Butler is relinquishing his post as Ambassador to the Dominican Republic in order to become a member of the Policy Planning Staff of the Department of State. Mr. Butler was detailed temporarily as a member of the Policy Planning Staff during the latter half of 1947. He brings to the Planning Staff a specialized knowledge of inter-American relations from his long experience in the Foreign Service of the United States.

## Termination of 1942 Panama Defense Sites Agreement

### EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PANAMA

[Released to the press February 20]

*February 16, 1948.*

I have the honor to refer to my note No. 533 of December 31, 1947 regarding the rejection by the National Assembly of Panama of the Defense Sites Agreement signed on December 10, 1947,<sup>1</sup> and informing the Panamanian Government that evacuation of the remaining defense sites in Panama was under way. Reference is also made to the notes exchanged between our two governments with regard to the termination date of the Defense Sites Agreement of May 18, 1942, namely, the Foreign Office's note of August 31, 1946 and the Embassy's note of October 12, 1946.

As Your Excellency is aware, that agreement and its implementation through the full cooperation of the two governments assured the effective protection of the Canal and played an important part in bringing about the successful termination of hostilities. Although my Government has maintained the position, as set forth in its note of October 12, 1946, that it continued to be entitled,

under the express terms of the 1942 Agreement, to the use of the defense sites until one year "after the date on which the definitive treaty of peace which brings about the end of the present war shall have entered into effect", it has nevertheless taken the necessary measures to withdraw from those few remaining sites which had not already been returned to Panama under the provisions of the Agreement. These measures, taken in conformity with the understanding expressed in Article XIII of the 1942 Agreement, were adopted in deference to Panama following the action of its National Assembly on December 22, 1947.

In as much as the evacuation of the defense sites has now been completed, I have the honor, under instructions from my Government, to inform Your Excellency that the Government of the United States of America now considers the Agreement terminated and no longer in effect.

FRANK T. HINES

<sup>1</sup> BULLETIN of Dec. 21, 1947, p. 1219, and Jan. 4, 1948, p. 31.

March 7, 1948

February 20, 1948.

MR. AMBASSADOR: I have the honor to refer to Your Excellency's note No. 566 of February 16, 1948, by which you have been good enough to communicate to me that the government of the US of America, having evacuated all of the defense sites which had been ceded by reason of the recently terminated international conflagration, considers the agreement of May 18, 1942, terminated and of no future effect.

The expressions contained in Your Excellency's note have pleased my government in the sense that the agreement and its execution, through the wholehearted cooperation of both governments, assured the effective protection of the Panama Canal and had an important part in the victorious termination of hostilities. On that occasion, Panama offered loyally and decisively its full cooperation for the defense of this important key to continental security, and my government reiterates at this time its irrevocable intention to cooperate, with all the means within its reach and within its contractual obligations, in the effective protection of this inter-oceanic route, in order to thus assist in the preservation of the democratic ideals common to us both.

Without referring to the difference of interpretation concerning the termination date of the agreement of May 18, 1942, I wish to inform Your Excellency that my government has taken due note of the statements of the government of the United States with regard to the termination of the above-mentioned agreement.

I take this opportunity [etc.]

MARIO DE DIEGO

Minister for Foreign Affairs

### Argentine War Minister To Visit U.S.

[Released to the press February 20]

On behalf of the Department of the Army the Department of State has transmitted an invitation to visit the United States to the Minister of War of Argentina, Major General José Humberto Sosa Molina. The Minister has accepted and it is expected that he will arrive in Washington some time in May.

The invitation is another phase of the Army Department's practice of inviting high-ranking military leaders of the other American republics to visit the United States to inspect military installations and to view United States methods of training, organization, and equipment. In conjunction with General Molina's wishes, the itinerary of military installations he will visit is being drawn up by the Department of the Army.

### Letters of Credence

#### Peru

The newly appointed Ambassador of Peru, Alfredo Ferreyros Ayulo, presented his credentials to the President on February 10. For translation of the Ambassador's remarks and for the President's reply, see Department of State press release 104 of February 10, 1948.

#### Nepal

The newly appointed Minister of Nepal, General Kaiser Sham Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, presented his credentials to the President on February 19, 1948. For text of the Minister's remarks and the President's reply, see Department of State press release 130 of February 19, 1948.

### No Licenses To Be Granted for Exportation of Arms

[Released to the press February 18]

Before and during World War II this Government was subject to considerable embarrassment and expense as a result of efforts made by various American individuals or companies to sell to foreign purchasers arms, ammunition, and implements of war which had been used in World War I and sold by this Government as scrap. In order to avoid the possibility of a repetition of this situation with respect to similar transactions involving World War II war matériel, the Department of State has determined that no licenses shall be granted for the exportation of any arms, ammunition, or implements of war which have been sold by the Government as salvage or scrap.

### Protocol for Regulation of Whaling Proclaimed

[Released to the press February 17]

The protocol for the regulation of whaling which was signed at Washington on December 2, 1946, was proclaimed by the President on February 17. The President's proclamation is effective from February 5, on which date the Department of State received notification from the French Government of its acceptance of the protocol. Since the protocol had been accepted previously by the United States, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom, acceptance by France was the last action required to bring the protocol into force between those Governments. Advice and consent to the ratification of the protocol on behalf of the United States was given by the Senate on July 2, 1947.

The protocol provides for the extension of the current Antarctic whaling season for an additional month from next March 7.

Department of State Bulletin

**Aid to Greece and Turkey—Continued**  
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ernments of those countries in implementation of the purposes of this Act, a limited number of members of the military services of the United States to assist those countries, in an advisory capacity only; and the provisions of the Act of May 19, 1926 (44 Stat. 565), as amended, applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to such Act, as amended, shall, except as otherwise provided herein, be applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to this paragraph."

SEC. 3. (a) Subsection (a) of Section 4 of said Act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make additional advances, not to exceed in the aggregate \$50,000,000, to carry out the provisions of this Act in such manner and in such amounts as the President shall determine. No interest shall be charged on advances made by the Treasury to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for this purpose."

(b) Subsection (b) of Section 4 of said Act is hereby amended by deleting "\$400,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$675,000,000", and by inserting after the word "repaid" the following: "without interest."

## THE DEPARTMENT

### Paris Peace Conference, 1919 Volume XII Released

Volume XII of *Foreign Relations of the United States*, The Paris Peace Conference, 1919, was released on February 22. This volume is made up of reports of field missions of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. These missions were sent to Germany, the Baltic provinces, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Montenegro, and former Turkish territories to obtain information for the use of President Wilson and other members of the American Commission in their work with the delegates of other Allied and associated powers in preparing a peace settlement. Volume XII completes the *Foreign Relations* series on the Paris Peace Conference, 1919.

The reports of these missions, most of which have not previously been published, throw much light on the problems faced by the statesmen of that time in attempting to restore peace after World War I and supply an interesting background to the more critical but not entirely dissimilar conditions of today. How to curb Communism on the one hand, and to prevent a future German *revanche* on the other, were two major

problems presented in 1919, and economic aid and the restoration of normal trade were solutions suggested.

Copies of *Foreign Relations of the United States*, The Paris Peace Conference, 1919, volume XII (xlv, 881 pp.), may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., for \$3 each.

## PUBLICATIONS

### Department of State

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

**United States Armed Forces in Guatemala.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1063. Pub. 2987. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement Between the United States and Guatemala—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Guatemala August 29, 1947; entered into force August 29, 1947.

**Liquidation of German Property in Italy.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1064. Pub. 2989. 11 pp. 5¢.

Memorandum of Understanding Between the United States of America, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Italy—Signed at Washington August 14, 1947; entered into force August 14, 1947.

**Assistance to European Economic Recovery.** Economic Cooperation Series 2. Pub. 3022. 20 pp. 15¢.

Statement by Secretary of State Marshall before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to basic questions involved in the European Recovery Program, followed by the President's Message to the Congress of Dec. 19, 1947, on a program for United States aid to European recovery. A list of related publications is included.

**The United States and the United Nations: Report by the President to the Congress for the Year 1947.** Pub. 3024. xiii, 359 pp. 60¢.

Describes the decisions and recommendations made by the United Nations during the past year and the efforts of the United States to contribute to constructive United Nations achievement. Appendixes include selected resolutions adopted at the Second Regular Session of the General Assembly, selected resolutions considered by the Security Council, papers on atomic energy control, armed forces, and regulation of armaments, addresses by United States Representatives, and lists showing membership of the organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations.

**Second Report to Congress on Assistance to Greece and Turkey for the Period Ended December 31, 1947.** Pub. 3035. 64 pp. 25¢.

The President's report on the progress of the Greek and Turkish aid programs. Charts and biographic notes on personnel of the Mission are included in the appendixes, as well as exchanges of notes facilitating the carrying out of the program.

March 7, 1948

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# Contributors

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